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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	22534
Center	Bhopal	Date	3/11/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. **(a)** A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिए प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में एक व्यापक नैतिक ढांचा न केवल राष्ट्रों के बीच सामंजस्य पूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

International ethics refers to obligation b/w states. A broad ethical framework is necessary in this age of globalisation. ~~It will ensure harmonious relations~~ :-

~~1) Ethical princip~~

Ethical framework will establish a code that will guide states. This will lead to harmonious relations and progress in following manner:-

1) Principles of non-interference, respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity will prevent wars and escalation of tension. — These principles could have avoided Vietnam war, Gulf war, Iraq war.

2) Principle of non-alignment prevented escalation of tension during cold war.

3) Principle of objectivity and integrity will ensure that states follow policies not on the basis of benefit / but on facts.

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China's ~~blocking~~ stand against declaring Masood Azar as terrorist shows lack of objectivity

4) Non-aggression and respect of international law — could help in peaceful negotiations of south china sea dispute.

5) Principle of ~~ac~~ taking responsibility, being accountable, fairness will help in ~~nec~~ international negotiations related to climate change and trade facilitation.

These principles will further allow developed nations to transfer technology and funds — thus leading to social justice, equity, and sustainable development.

1. (b) What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong? 10
असमानता से आप क्या समझते हैं? असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? क्या असमानता नैतिक रूप से गलत है?

Inequality ~~is~~ refers to difference or lack of equality. Inequality in terms of human development refers to differences in economic, social and political empowerment of people. To me inequality is a form of disability that prevents social mobilisation; it unequal economic opportunities & distribution of natural resources. Inequality is a multidimensional concept which encompasses following:-

1) Gender inequality
2) Economic inequality
3) Political inequality
4) Social inequality — ~~too~~
5) Participation inequality
6) Racial inequality
7) International inequality

Inequality has ~~un~~ certain implications which makes it morally wrong. Poverty and hunger are a result of fundamental mal distribution of wealth.

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2) Skewed sex ratio, low participation of women in politics and economic activities is because of inequality

3) Inequality in international relations leads imposition of conditionalities and developing countries.

4) Racial, caste inequalities has led to segregation, slavery and manual scavenging

Thus it is necessary to address the challenge of inequality in an ethical manner.

2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer in such situations. 10

अन्यायपूर्ण कानूनों की अवज्ञा करना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सविनय अवज्ञा की प्रासंगिकता का परिक्षण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

In a democratic system – governance is by the representatives of people. These representatives are elected and have are supposed to formulate laws. Thus in a democratic society, where people are sovereign, it becomes imperative to fight against unjust laws.

Civil disobedience is a form of protest against such laws — where people violate law as an symbolic activity.

A peaceful civil disobedience movement strengthens democracy as it allows for reforms in laws. It further increases participation of people. It leads to penetration of democracy and decentralisation.

These movements also make the govt more accountable to people.

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These situations also present challenges for law enforcing officers. Duties and responsibility of officers are:-

1) Prevent loss of property and life - thus maintaing law and order situation.

2) Prevent escalation of situation by monitoring activities that incite violence

3) Ensure basic facilities like access to hospitals, water etc are not in jeopardy.

4) Officers have to follow their duty in an impartial and non-partisan manner - thus avoiding excess and conflict of interests.

These movements ~~preser~~ have reformed the societies in past and continue to do so - but ~~have to be non-violent~~ any form of violence shouldn't be acceptable.

2. **(b)** Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India. 10

प्रशासन में जवाबदेही (Accountability) सुनिश्चित करना नौकरशाही प्रक्रिया में एक और स्तर जोड़ देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व (Responsibility) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे उपाय बताइए जिससे भारत में प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

Accountability refers to answerability of public officials for their decisions. Ensuring accountability also adds to bureaucratic process as different mechanism and institutions are required. ~~to~~ ~~there~~ laws and monitoring bodies are created to ensure accountability and grievances redressal. Accountability also deters officials to take decisions — thus in a way slows the delivery of public service.

Accountability is answerability to decisions where as responsibility is responsiveness of officials to take decisions. Thus accountability is enforcement of responsibility.

To improve administrative accountability in India :-

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1. legislative methods to ensure accountability
   - PCA act, whistleblower act.
   - RTI act
2. Institutional methods for vigilance
   - lokayuktas. ombudsman, CVC, CIC
3. E-governance and RTI — will lead to transparency and accountability.
4. speedy trials, autonomy to vigilant institutions like CVC, CIC, CBI.
5. Free press, citizen charter and feedback mechanism
6. Strengthen civil society

3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible." Comment., What does morality mean to you? 10

"नैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रकृति के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विवेक पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विवेक दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। आपके लिए नैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

Morality is defined as principles that helps in distinction of right or wrong behavior. It is not based on principle of utility — as ~~at~~ utility allows for immoral actions to maximise utility. Thus principle of utility can be used to justify act of using organs of 1 healthy person to save lives of 5 people.

Morality is also not based on law of nature which makes it universal; but Morality is subjected to relativism ie changes with respect to time, culture and societies. Basing morality on human reason leads to maxim of universality it also leads to golden rule of "to do what you ~~wish~~ wish/want others to do".

Morality base on reason leads to ~~the~~ principle of human beings being an ends in themselves — as humans can

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reason thus can come to morally correct conclusions.

But human reason can be fallible to emotions, partisanship, passion, absence of ~~evid~~ evidences.

For me morality is ensuring justices— social, political and economic justice. Morality should address widespread inequality. It should ensure that people have basic fundamental human rights.

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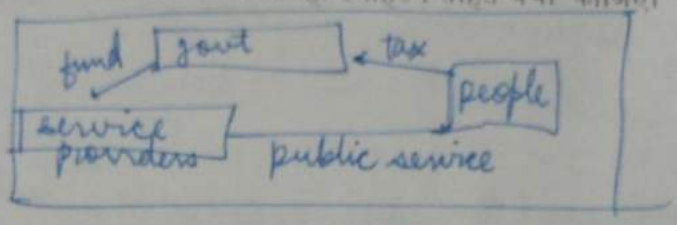
3. (b) For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples. 10

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण हेतु, जवाबदेहिता (Accountability) की पारंपरिक प्रणाली के स्थान पर अधिकाधिक नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से सामाजिक जवाबदेही प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।



Social accountability refers to answerability of service providers to the public. & Social accountability ~~to~~ has various advantages over traditional system of accountability:

1) It ensures participation of public thus leads to awareness of rights and of obligations of service providers.

2) It strengthens implementation of 73rd & 74th amendment, forest rights acts etc — Use of Rights by Nijamgiri tribes against mining company is example of social accountability.

3) Social accountability is more effective as it makes govt directly answerable to people — it also strengthens

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democratic process.

- 4) Role of NGO's like green peace, and SEWA, MKSS have increased focus on environment degradation and right to information respectively

Social accountability also leads to public shaming of officials thus loss of social standing.

Means to improve social accountability:-

1) Voice and exit
   - allowing people to raise voice through social media, media
   - allow people to exit and choose different alternative.

2) Effective civil society

3) Institutional mechanisms — like social impact assessment & redressal mechanism

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4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice. 10

सामाजिक न्याय से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करना किसी समाज के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य है?

social justice refers to fairness in distribution of wealth, opportunity and ~~wat~~ resources among people. Absence of social justice leads to inequality of gender, income etc, poverty, hunger and other forms of disability.

It is imperative to promote social justice because absence of it leads to:

1) ~~to~~ Inequality — where certain section of population dominate in socio-economic and political sphere.

2) Degradation of human condition because of ~~and~~ unavailability of basic resources like food, water, shelter and sanitation

3) social justice leads to reduction in law and order problems — ~~there~~

4) As Gandhiji said "Poverty is worst form of violence".

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social justice helps in addressing poverty.

5) Social justice improves condition of most vulnerable section of society — women, children, SC, ST. it leads to their empowerment.

Social justice is also necessary in international relations. It is the concept behind responsibility of developed nation in trade and climate change talks.

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4. **(b)** Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse? 10

मीडिया द्वारा खोजी (इनवेस्टिगेटिव) रिपोर्टिंग भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हो सकती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय आरंभ किए जा सकते हैं?

Investigative journalism (IJ) can act as a tool against corruption by providing a channel for ~~peop~~ ensuring accountability

Ethical issues involved in investigating journalism are:-

1) Breach of privacy of individuals who are investigated.

2) ~~Duplicacy~~ : Absence of authority — IJ donot have authority like public have officers.

3) Use of deception to generate sensational news.

4) It could lead to harrassment of public officials, & reduce their social standing — thus news could punish them without giving a chance to defend themselves.

IJ in itself is not an objective process

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as it follows dubious methods to extract information.

Safeguards to prevent misuse :-

1) Establishing a legal framework to check harassment of public officials.

2) Institutional methods to ensure accountability.

3) Protection to civil servants — thus giving rights to defend themselves.

4) Law to ~~and~~ demarcate valid investigative practices.

Complete ban on IJ could be counter intuitive as it has exposed various scandals like watergate scandal, panama papers etc

5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India. 10

यद्यपि अंग प्रत्यारोपण आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान की सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली उपलब्धियों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, तथापि इसने कई नैतिक मुद्दे भी खड़े किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Transplantation of organs has raised ethical issues because of its misuse. ~~of~~

Some ethical issues are:-

1) Human beings are ends in themselves — thus shouldn't be used as means to serve some purpose.

2) Breach of consent and dignity

3) Raising animals for donating organs — violation of their rights.

4) ~~&~~ Violation of fundamental human rights.

Issues related to organ transplant in India:-

1) Because of large unemployment, poverty — it can lead to distress organ transplant in India

2) Patriarchal society — pressure on women to donate organs.

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3) Transplat tourism — exploitation of poor. Ex

4) Absence of legal framework and poor implementation of laws can lead to organ trade.

5) Absence of proper health care facilities will lead to neglect of donors.

6) Medical tests on population could infringe right to life and dignity

7) some Religious doctrine are opposed to it

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5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples. 10

सत्यनिष्ठा के बिना ईमानदारी संभव है, किंतु ईमानदारी के बिना सत्यनिष्ठा संभव नहीं है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty is merely being truthful and sincere ~~&~~ in your actions. Integrity where as ~~is~~ has wide connotations. Integrity is being truthful and sincere in your thoughts also. It ~~is~~ refers to being honest when no one is watching.

A person can be honest without having integrity but can't ~~be~~ have integrity without honesty.

Examples:-

- Honesty is telling that you have cheated but you lack integrity when you cheat.
- In Mahabharat when ~~the~~ Yudhister replies about the death of Aswasthama — he is being honest but he lacks integrity.
- Honesty is preaching and following cleanliness but spitting when no one is watching is lack of integrity.

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This shows that integrity is a greater virtue as compared to honesty.

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6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society. 10

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है।" इस कथन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Citizen is a person who belongs to a particular nation and has certain rights as a citizen. A good citizen – supports country's fundamentals, is patriotic. Thus to be a good citizen is not same as being a good person as

1) good citizen of one country may be bad in another country where as good person would remain good everywhere – eg Good citizen of Nazi germany would be bad citizen else where.

2) Good citizen, being patriotic, also supports aggressive policies of country; good citizen's vision and judgement is masked by his passions or feelings towards his nation.

3) In case of a just regime the objectives of

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both good citizen and person co-incides.

For a democratic society a good person will stand against the authoritarian actions of regime — this will help in penetration of democracy and increase political discourse and ~~p~~ will be more helpful to democracy, ~~than~~ whereas merely conforming to regime will deteriorate democratic process.

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7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant? 10

कमजोर के प्रति करुणा की भावना रखने की महत्ता किसी लोकसेवक के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं में लोचशीलता लाकर उसे विस्तारित करती है, किंतु वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत को निर्बल करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। यदि करुणा की महत्ता और वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत के बीच संघर्ष पैदा होता है, तो एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस परिस्थिति से किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Value of compassion allows us to sympathise and share the suffering of others. It leads to empathy towards vulnerable section of society. It can lead to greater efficiency, reduction in corruption in delivery of public service. Objectivity whereas refers to the ability of remaining true despite of individual bias, feelings etc. Thus compassion can dilute the priciple of objectivity by introducing bias — it can introduce partisanship for a cause in public servant — thus jeopardising neutrality.

If a conflict arise b/w compassion and principle of objectivity I will try to remain objective as public servants

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have a duty towards all sections of society — thus I can't have biases towards a cause.

I would avoid strictly follow standard procedures, code of conduct in dealing with sensitive issues.

I would ~~seclude~~ maintain boundaries b/w my professional life and personal ideals

I would ensure that compassion is (say for a dog or tiger) not allowed to become a menace for society (rabies or man eater).

Thus I would try to regulate & reason ~~and~~ with my emotions to maintain objectivity in public service.

8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand. 10

किस प्रशासक ने लोक सेवाओं में सम्मिलित होने के आपके निर्णय पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी और क्यों? क्या प्रशासक को मीडिया की उपस्थिति को बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता उनके प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

APJ Abdul Kamal, the former president of India, ~~lead~~ left a lasting impact on my decision to join civil service. His idea of having "individual growth simultaneously with public good" had a ~~lasting~~ profound impact on my career decision. His optimism, humility and simplicity along with dedication to service, single minded devotion to work motivated me to join civil services. His vision of national greatness was rooted in emancipation of suffering of people. He had faith in use of technology — for delivering of public service, for informing citizenry.

Further he was able to transcend ~~ed~~ caste, religion, region and language — he was a true symbol of non-partisanship in

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administration with impeccable integrity and honesty.

Presence of media has ~~has~~ a~~d~~ role in informing people about the efforts and achievements of great administrators. Media also improves accountability of the system ~~&~~ by highlighting corruption, crony capitalism in bureaucracy. Thus role of media is essential and its presence is necessary as 4th pillar of democracy. But, ~~for~~ media has to remain free of political bias and should follow ethical journalism.

9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the percieved social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister..
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव हैं। आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है, जिससे सरकारी खजाने पर अत्याधिक बोझ पड़ने की संभावना है। चूँकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, अतः वे इस योजना के समर्थन में आपसे शोध करके आने को कहते हैं। आपके द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तथ्यों और अध्ययनों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उनसे अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं। चूँकि इस योजना के कथित सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं, अतः अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने की अपेक्षा वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को छिपाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार माध्यम की सहायता से सक्रिय रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रोन्नति भी होनी है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार त्रुटिपूर्ण हों।

(a) उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितधारकों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके समक्ष उत्पन्न नैतिक दुविधा की चर्चा कीजिए।

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(c) इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है वैसा कीजिए..।
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को चाहती है या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संवेदनहीन रवैये के बारे में मीडिया को संक्षिप्त वृतांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभव विकल्प सुझाइए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

This is a typical case of political interference in work of bureaucracy. Stakeholders in this case ~~are~~ and their interests are:-

1) Secretary of govt dept.
- perceived interests are to remain in good books of minister to get promotion
- make people aware about negative impacts of scheme.

2) Minister
- use scheme ~~to~~ as promotion before the election; to remain in power.

3) Political party
- similar interests as that of minister

4) People
- to get best out of govt schemes.
- they are to be manipulated by their representatives

5) Media
- make people aware about the scheme.

- possibly a case of paid media.

6) Election commission
— to check practices of paid media and free and fair elections

7) taxpayers — want prudent and effective use of funds

As a bureaucrat I face an ethical dilemma as on the one hand I must ~~remain~~ conform with the decision of my senior. and follow the standard ~~to~~ rules, procedure and code of conduct but this will lead to huge loss to public exchequer. On the other hand I must also remain honest ~~with~~ and transparent - thus allowing people to know about the findings of research, but this will jeopardise my promotion.

Alternatives ~~to~~ handle the case: -

1) Do as asked by minister would be wrong as it will be against ~~eth~~ ethical principles of honesty and integrity. Again it will compromise my neutrality to a political party. ~~and~~

2) Insist on publication of results and let public decide whether it wants the

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scheme or not — this would be the best suited option as allows for public participation; it doesn't compromise my integrity, neutrality and non-partisan-ship; It will also improve transparency in the system. Further ~~there~~ public opinion can be used to modify policy to best serve public's needs. This will also give minister a chance to understand peoples needs — thus can be better prepared for elections

c) Calling a pressconference and exposing callous attitude of ~~minist~~ minister would not be a correct choice — as civil servants must avoid a conflict b/w legislative and executive wings of democracy. Further ~~if~~ it would lead to politisation of bureaucracy and will provide a chance for opposition to use bureaucrat for settling political scores

I will follow 2nd approach. If the minister still insists of launching the scheme then

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I will write a dissent note on the scheme and continue with my job of implementation of scheme in an objective and fair manner

10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने दस बांधों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध फसलों की सिंचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने तथा अनेक कस्बों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल प्रदान करेंगे। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासी समूहों, जोकिसरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध कर रहे हैं, के नियंत्रण वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किये जाने हैं जो उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्व के हैं। बांधों के निर्माण का विरोध कर रहे आदिवासी समूह, बांधों से लाभांवित होने वाले अनेक कस्बों और शहरों के जनसंख्या की तुलना में अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासी वनों को अपना समझते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी विशिष्ट जीवन शैली और संस्कृति इन प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों के अस्तित्व से घनिष्टता से जुड़ी हुई है। पुनः ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि वनों की अत्यधिक उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्ता भी है। यदि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाती है तो उनकी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों को अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करना पड़ेगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तथ्य से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसने ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है।

आप इस जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपके कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन विरोध और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है।

आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

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This case ~~rel~~ highlights the conflict between economic growth and inclusive development; where construction of dams will lead to better irrigation and electricity facilities, flood control, water supply but it will also lead to submergence of forest, reallocation of tribals, loss of their culture & life style. As district magistrate these are the following options with me:-

1) Ask the govt to delegate management to higher officials
   - this ~~with~~ ~~was~~ is not an option as it is running away from responsibility.

2) Use of police force ~~to~~ against protesters
   - this action would be too harsh for the tribals; further ~~of~~ it will close the channels for discussions and could incite violence.

3) Engage with tribals - make them aware about their rights. (~~P~~ ~~treat~~ Use civil society to ~~P~~ make tribals aware of
   - PESA act.
   - Forest rights act

- 73rd Constitutional amendment.
- LARR act

This will allow penetration of democratic values; ~~de~~ It will also allow ~~f~~ tribals to assert their rights.

It will also strengthen decentraisation process as ~~it~~ approval of ~~th~~ ~~sut~~ such projects require consent of gram sabhas.

~~4) Ask govt to for a conduct an environment impact~~

4) Ensure a fair environment and social impact assessment.

- This will ensure that voice of people is heard.
- It will also pressurise govt to reallocate projects.

5) Resign and campaign with tribals — Not acceptable

It has to be noted that despite tribals being in minority they too have basic fundamental rights. Thus applying the concept of maximising utility cannot be followed. In this case District magistrate should follow approach 3 and 4. Thus he

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will be able to serve the needs of tribals in an objective manner by making them aware of their legal rights. Further by following these options he will also be following his duty as district magistrate, thereby avoiding a ~~a~~ conflict with govt.

Apart from these I would also undertake confidence building measures to sensitise people about intentions of the govt and benefits of the project. I ~~would~~ would highlight the measures taken to rehabilitate and preserve their distinct culture.

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11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप हाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में सम्मिलित हुए हैं। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-बिक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की तस्करी बल्कि राज्य में 'हूच' नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने हाल ही की एक हूच त्रासदी के विरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है,जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जाने गवाई थी। राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रबंधन के लिए आपको बलि का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

The present case ~~but~~ highlights the tendency of political ~~organisations~~ authorities to scapegoat bureaucracy to maintain a good public image of their party.

Issues involved in this case are:

① Failure of govt to fulfill their electoral promises — parties tend to inflate their promises in manifesto.

② Failure of govt ~~to~~ and law enforcement

authorities to check smuggling, illicit production, supply and sale of alcohol
- This also highlights corruption in police and political authorities ~~to~~

③ Lack of accountability — scapegoating
- allows culprits to roam freely; doesn't solve the problem.

Various options available are:-

1) Resigning — this will be running away from responsiblity.

2) Using Media to prove innocence — this option is unacceptable as it leads to sensationalism and politisation by civil administration.

3) Ask for a written ~~ch~~ charge by political authorities; allowing ~~the~~ proper investigation procedure to continue and simultaneously as district commissioner use my authority to check smuggling, and illicit trade and production.

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This option is best suited as ~~any~~ ~~coming out clean in case~~ I have done nothing wrong but have been framed ~~for~~ with false charges, my coming out clean would expose the mismanagement of political authorities. This will also give me a chance to prove my innocence and will allow me to track smugglers and expose the nexus between corrupt law enforcing authority & public authorities

12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments. 20

आप एक प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालय में किसी संभाव्य क्रांतिकारी प्रौद्योगिकी पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी बीच, आपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध सह-अध्यापन पदों के लिए भी आवेदन किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आश्चर्यजनक समाचार प्राप्त होता है कि आपको स्नातक स्तर की उस संस्था से साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलावा प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थापित प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है जहां रहना आप पसंद करेंगे।

साक्षात्कार में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना मांगती हैं।

आपका समूह एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि जब तक वर्तमान में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशन के लिए जमा न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिस्थिति समझाते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि जब शोध पत्र उपलब्ध हो जाएगा तो आपको उनके लिए उक्त शोध पत्र का नमूना भेजने में प्रसन्नता होगी।

किंतु विभागीय अधिकारी इस सूचना के लिए अत्यधिक दवाब देती हैं। वह यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सकें और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सूचना साझा कर सकें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके स्नातक स्तरीय संपर्कों का भी वास्ता देती है।

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(a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को सामने रखते हुए इस प्रकरण में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपसे विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु दबाव डालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संभावित उत्प्रेरणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्क को औचित्यपूर्ण सिद्ध कीजिए।

Ethical issues involved in this are :-

① Divulging secret information of research to get into university.
- irresponsible behavior - jeopardising team efforts
- Breach of trust
- sacrificing team's efforts for pessonal achievements

② Misuse of position / power by the Chair-person
- as she uses her position & emotions to divulge information

Motivations of department chair in pressing g me :-

① Since the technology is revolutionary it will improve the stature of my current university. Chair might want me to leak information of research and hurt the success of my university

② ~~She might~~ Her intentions might be

good as she wants to test ~~me~~ whether I could handle ~~secre~~ secret information; ~~this~~ to keep information secret is an important quality of researcher.

③ Genuine curiosity ~~about~~ of my research

c) Options available for me:-

1) To divulge the secrets — this is unacceptable. ~~as it~~

2) I will not divulge the information of my research because:-

It is a team project, and my actions could have serious consequences on the success of my project.

* Simultaneously, working on my project I will continue to apply in other universities. Thus, I will be able to search for alternatives without compromising ~~the expectations~~ with my current commitment

13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggavated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?

(b) How would you tackle the situation?

(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem? 20

आपको हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त जिला पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट में रहा है। नौकरशाही के निचले स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार ने परिस्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल स्रोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। परिस्थिति की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनीय है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त समस्या की मीडिया कवरेज भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और बच्चों को अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं,जहां उन्हें अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ।इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घावधिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?

As district collector I am faced with following challenges :-

1) Corruption at lower level of bureaucracy
2) Drought in district, with diminishing water resources.
3) Response of media, state & central

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govt is lackadaisical

4) Distress migration —

My immediate priority would be to make drinking water available to people and then gather support from media, and govt. My long term priority would be to check corruption and create rural employment to check migration. Further work towards management of water

(b) III. tackle to problem by

① Coordinating with other districts to get supply of water; simultaneously I will also engage with water selling companies like Coka-Cola, bisleri to supply water.

② I will get an appointment with govt officials — either chief minister or other minister to highlight the situation.

③ — ask him to increase MGNREGA work days; increase funding to district

3) ~~to~~ Since water is a basic human right - I will write to HRC, NGOs, media to highlight the problem and gather support.

4) Since the problem has continued for ~~an~~ couple of years — I will ~~try to find~~ set up an inquiry commission to analyse the problem

5) I will spread awareness to prevent extravagant use of water in marriages, polls, gardens etc.

(c) Long term measures would be :-

① Checking corruption at local level
- enhancing social accountability.
- punishing corrupt officials

② Use MGNREGA to create ~~an~~ drought proofing infrastructure, and rainwater harvesting systems.

③ Implementation of schemes for financial inclusion, credit availability; & and making people aware of the potential of SHG, cooperatives to create employment

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I will promote rural entrepreneurship and animal husbandry so that people become less dependent on agriculture.

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14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

(a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.

(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.

(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools? 20

एक जिले में जहां आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहां के एक सरकारी विद्यालय का एक शिक्षक एक बच्चे से छेड़छाड़ करता है। जब इस अपराध की खबर फैलती है तो उस बच्चे के माता-पिता, सगे-संबंधी और स्थानीय लोग विद्यालय के पास एकत्रित हो जाते हैं। इसी बीच आरोपी शिक्षक फ़रार हो जाता है। पुलिस उस विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और भीड़ को यह आश्वासन देती है कि आरोपी को शीघ्र हीं गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा। तथापि भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो जाती है और विद्यालय भवन को क्षतिग्रस्त करना आरंभ कर देती है। उक्त भीड़ आरोपी की तत्काल गिरफ्तारी चाहती है और जब तक उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक वे वहाँ से हिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

(a) क्या प्राचार्य को हिरासत में लेना सही है, जबकि उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपराध नहीं किया है? उपयुक्त कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास भीड़ से निपटने के कौन से विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों व दोषों की गणना कीजिए और सर्वोत्तम संभावित विकल्प सुझाइए।

(c) एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में विद्यालयों में छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटना को रोकने के लिए आपकी दीर्घकालिक योजना क्या होगी?

Taking ~~principle~~ Principal into custody and holding him responsible is not correct because :-

1) Despite being in a position of leadership he can't be held accountable for the actions of this staff. It would have

been valid to hold him responsible for performance of school or teachers but not for molestation. It makes him accountable for actions committed by others.

~~2) It doesnt lead to free~~

2) It is against the principle of natural justice

options available in dealing with crowd.

1) Allowing them to vent out their anger as their response is justified. This will be unacceptable as it results in loss of property and even life.

2) Using police force :- It will be an excessive measure against the people. But it will create law and order situation.

3) Using speakers to communicate with the crowd and try to calm their passion — if this approach is successful it will help in dispersal of crowd without use of police.

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3rd would be the best option available, as assurance from higher official would assure public of govt response. If this option fails then option of using police is still available.

(c) long term plan to prevent molestation & crimes in school :-

1) introducing sex education in school will make students aware.

2) Creating a reporting mechanism

3) Introducing CCTV cameras.

4) Issue guidelines, codes of conduct and take random surveys

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 763)

Name of Candidate	Anmol Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22534
Center	Bhopal	Date	18/11/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंगजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The most important challenge in managing the public sector in India is balancing its accountability with autonomy. Discuss with relevant examples.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के प्रबंधन में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती स्वायत्तता के साथ इसकी जवाबदेही का सन्तुलन स्थापित करना है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Govt holds majority of shares in public sector, ~~in~~ thus public sector is vulnerable to interference by govt.

Autonomy is needed to ~~ha~~ generate professional business practices and avoidance of excessive interference by govt.

Further there is need to balance autonomy with accountability ~~with~~ for better delivery of public service and business environment.

Accountability checks conflict of interests within the public sector; it also improves work ~~s~~ and professional ethics.

Managing both autonomy and accountability is challenging. This can be seen from following examples:-

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1) Public sector banks :- they have a dual purpose of maintaing financial viability and improving financial inclusion or supporting govt in social sector schemes. Domination by govt results in losses for PSB.

2) NPA problem in PSB is because of dubious handling of loans - populist measures like loan waivers by govt; similarly giving loans to defaulters like Malaya.

3) Utilities like Air India, BSNL have continued their unprofessional practices because of lack of accountability.

4) Discoms are debt because of policies of state govt which doesnt allow creation of a uniform electricity market - thus controlling the price.

5) Gujrat petroleum companys exploration in KG basin resulted in huge loss to public funds — this is partly because of lack of accountability and presence of significant autonomy.

Further balance is needed to implement the provisions of companies act 2013

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which mandates a women director and timely independent directors within the board.

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2. Most rural poor are excluded from the ambit of the formal financial system, which raises their dependence on informal sources as well as exposure to financial distress. In this context, explain why formal sector lending, especially to farmers, is so limited. Also suggest some steps that need to be taken to increase access to formal credit in rural areas.

अधिकतर ग्रामीण निर्धनों को औपचारिक वित्तीय व्यवस्था की परिधि से बाहर छोड़ दिया गया है, इससे अनौपचारिक स्रोतों पर उनकी निर्भरता एवं वित्तीय संकटों के प्रति उनके जोखिम बढ़ जाते हैं। इस प्रसंग में व्याख्या कीजिए कि विशेष रूप से किसानों को औपचारिक क्षेत्रक के ऋण इतने सीमित क्यों हैं? ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औपचारिक ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कुछ आवश्यक कदम भी सुझाइए।

Formal institutional lending in rural areas, especially to farmers have remained poor because of following reasons:-

Social reasons

Farmers considering taking money from moneylenders, relatives etc as a social norm and traditional practices.

Lack of financial inclusion

Absence of physical banking infrastructure in rural areas; unavailability of banks, financial illiteracy. Further there is an apathy towards digital systems because of digital illiteracy

Digital divide and illiteracy doesn't allow penetration of digital banking.

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Contraints for banks

Banks prefer operating in urban areas. Further rural lenders / farmers are perceived as a cause of bad debts - because of rainfed Indian agriculture.

- Opening up of bank a/c in rural areas is unviable for banks.

that should be steps taken to improve the formal credit :-

1. Differentiation of banks by diversifing their expertise — payment banks and small banks.
2. Use of ICT — Jan dhan yojana, adhaar and mobile to improve financial inclusion.
   - Improving digital connectivity via Bharatnet
3. Improve insurance cover — covering farmers crops, cattle etc under insurance
4. Promoting SHGs and other micro finance institutions
5. Education and awarness towards e-banking services.

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3. Efforts should be made to support Indian businesses to invest abroad as several direct and indirect benefits accrue to the home country from outward foreign direct investment. Comment.

भारतीय उद्यमियों को विदेशों में निवेश करने हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि बहिर्गामी प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश से गृह राष्ट्र को अनेक प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Outward FDI is investment made by Indian firms outside india. There will be several direct and indirect benefits to India from outward FDI.

Direct benefits

Political

1. It will improve Indias relations with other countries.
2. India will be able to generate support from countries in regional and multilateral bodies — because of better ties

Economic

1. It will raise India's global position as a major economic power.
2. outward FDI will have better returns in future. It will make India more ~~sustainable to~~ resilient to

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external shocks because of diversification in economy.

Resources — energy security

(1) Indian businesses have invested in oil and gas fields in venezuela, Africa, middle east

Further FDI by India results in development and economic growth of other countries. This improves India's position as world leader. It has many indirect advantages as well :-

- In domestic markets and business — best foreign practises are taken up indirectly.
- It strengthens Indias stand of global development and reduction in inequality among nations

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4. Monetary policy transmission in India has largely remained ineffective. What are the reasons behind this? Explain what marginal cost-based lending rate (MCLR) is and how it can affect monetary policy transmission in India.

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण व्यापक रूप से अप्रभावी रहा है। इसके पीछे निहित कारण क्या हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए कि सीमांत लागत-आधारित उधार दर (मार्जिनल कॉस्ट-बेस्ड लेंडिंग रेट: MCLR) क्या है और यह भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकती है ?

Monetary policy transmission has remained poor; inspite of change in reporate by RBI the banks have not changed (lowered) their rates. This is because of following reasons:-

(1) Weak balance sheets of banks because of rising amount of NPA.

(2) Double side repression on asset side of banks balance sheet reduces the availability of credit.
— SLR, PSL norms

(3) Banks prefer to keep SLR, more than mandated requirement of 20% to around 25% because its secure investment.

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(4) Banks face competition by small saving schemes like Kisan patra which offer huge rate of return
Further public savings have reduced due to purchase of gold etc. This reduces the ability to give credit.

(5) Bank base rate is based on average cost of lending instead of marginal cost.
Marginal cost of lending helps in deciding the base rate at which a bank gives loan for different items say vehicle loan, education loan or home loan.
MCLR ~~has~~ introduced by RBI has a provision that links this base rate to policy rate of RBI. ~~Thus~~ Further MCLR has to be revised every 2-3 months. Thus this increases the monitary transmission in India. Still measures are needed to tackle NPA, financial repression and structural rigidities

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5. India's most pressing labour market challenge going forward is to generate a large number of formal sector jobs. In this context, discuss the constraints on formalisation of workforce. Also highlight how these constraints can be overcome.

भारत में श्रम बाजार की सर्वाधिक बढ़ती दबावकारी चुनौती औपचारिक क्षेत्रक में बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार सृजन करना है। इस प्रसंग में कार्यबल के औपचारिकीकरण में आने वाली बाधाओं की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, यह भी रेखांकित कीजिए कि इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Informal sector employs 93% of India's workforce. There are several constraints in formalising workforce:-

① Legal constraints:
Multiple labour laws, ID Act, Factories act etc limits the size of factory and distorts the incentive to employ more workers or grow the firm.

② Unskilled population.
Lack of skill in work force ~~and for~~ than to unskilled low paid work.

③ India's economic growth has been a jobless growth — this forces the population into casual work.

④ India's economic growth has not been driven by manufacturing sector, which will employ more people, but by

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service sector.

⑤ Huge population, inter-state economic disparity, labour laws ~~ect~~ etc are other constraints in formehing work force.

These constraints can be overcome by:-

① Labour reforms. — this will ~~reduce~~ & promote the ~~comp~~ factories to grow. Further govt needs to withdraw all tax ~~as~~ & other incentives that promotes small size of company.

② India needs to invest in its manufacturing sector — ~~that~~ which are labour intensive like textiles. — Make in India

③ Need to regulate construction sector — as it is the major source of formal work force.

④ Rural industrialisation and entrepreneurship to stop distress migration and address disguised unemployment in agriculture

⑤ Promotion to food processing industry.

Other reforms in banking, industries, FDI are also needed. India needs to

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skill its ~~to~~ people to utilise its demographic dividend.

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6. What are the objectives of public debt management in India? Examine the rationale for setting up an independent agency to manage government debt. Also highlight the issues that need to be addressed to ensure successful debt management by an agency other than the RBI.

भारत में सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? सरकारी ऋण का प्रबंधन करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र एंजेंसी स्थापित करने के तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए। RBI के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य एजेंसी द्वारा सफल ऋण प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, आवश्यक रूप से संबोधित किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Objectives of public debt management in India are :-

1) To provide credit to central and state govt
2) To manage public debt within a manageble limit
3) Reliance on ~~dot~~ domestic debt over external borrowing.

There are many reasons why PDMA is needed in India. Some are:-

① Presently RBI manages public debt, it also is responsible for targeting inflation ie monetary policy. Thus RBI undertakes open market operations, changes policy rates — this generates a conflict of interest within the RBI's

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role as debt manager and inflation targeting.

② Conflict of interest in RBI doesn't allow proper management of both of these.

③ Separating function of debt management and inflation targeting has been done globally with good results.

But inspite of various advantages there are following issues :-

① The fundamental conflict b/w ~~the~~ debt management and inflation targeting would not solve untill the govt take measures for fiscal consolidation.

② RBI till now managed both central and states public debt. Thus creation of institutional mechanism is challenging taking in mind the federal structure.

③ RBI provides a group of professional experts to manage debt. This human resource would be another challenge

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7. Explaining the rationale behind ceiling on agricultural land holdings, discuss whether land ceiling has stifled agricultural growth in India.

कृषि भू-धारिता की ऊपरी सीमा निश्चित किये जाने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भूमि-धारण करने की सीमा ने भारत में कृषि क्षेत्रक की वृद्धि को दमित किया है?

Indian ~~national~~ independance movement aimed to establish an egalatarian society by redistributing wealth and resources among the country's population. Rationale behind land ceiling on agri. land holding are following:-

1) Reducing social inequalities:-
Indian society attaches social standing of person to size of land. Thus ceiling land and redistribution was a measure to reduce the domination of moneylenders, zamindars and upper caste.

2) Reducing economic inequalities:-
Ceiling lands was a part of Land reforms this was a measure to provide an income source to farmers, tenants and share croppers. Ceiling was also to promote self cultivation by rich

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farmers as it exempted their lands. Thus it promoted investment in agriculture.

3) land ceiling was also a measure to improve political standing of marginalised community.

Land ceiling despite of its various socio-political and economic advantages has stifled Indian agriculture:-

1) It has led to fragmentation of land — making it economically unviable; it promoted sustenance agriculture

2) It has reduced the scope of mechanisation — thus reduced productivity.

3) ~~Low~~ small land size combined with govt subsidy on fertilizer, water and electricity has led to over utilisation — making soil infertile.

4) Loss of land because of division structures

Further it has disincentivised capitalist agriculture in India.

Measures like contract farming and cooperative farming could address

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this problem. Model Land lease law is also ~~allows~~ a step in right direction

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8. Augmenting the employment potential is linked with the need for increasing India's share in world exports. What are the objectives of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)? How does it seek to achieve these objectives in the coming years?

रोजगार क्षमता में वृद्धि, वैश्विक निर्यात में भारतीय भागीदारी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता से संबद्ध है। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आने वाले वर्षों में यह इन उद्देश्यों को किस प्रकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है?

Export promotion has various positive effects on employment potential, realising this India has made its FTP (2015-20) to promote exports. Following are its objectives :-

1) Improve the India's share of total world export. to 3.5%.
2) Double the total amount of exports by 2020.
3) It has focused on make in India ~~and~~ :

To seek these objectives the foreign trade policy creates :-,

1) MEIS – merchandise export from India scheme by clubbing various schemes for goods export.
2) Similarly SEIS service export from

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India scheme for service sector.

3) The policy also makes the duty free scrips as tradeable and transferable — thus improves the work environment

4) The policy also focuses on collaboration b/w various govt schemes like skill India mission, digital mission and make in India.

India has taken other measures to improve ease of doing business like ratifying TFA, development of infrastructure — roads corridors, DFC, inland waterways, sagarmala project for ports, taxation reforms — GST to reduce cost of exports and new IPR policy to ~~facilitat~~ facilitate innovation and entrepreneurship.

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9. The advent of differentiated banking marks the beginning of a radical overhaul of the banking structure that would address the abysmal levels of financial inclusion in India. Elaborate. What are the possible issues that could impede the functioning of these banks?

विभेदित बैंकिंग का आरम्भ, बैंकिंग संरचना के आमूल जीर्णोद्धार की प्रक्रिया के आरम्भ को चिह्नित करता है, जो भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन की निराशाजनक स्थिति को हल कर सकेगा। वर्णन कीजिए। इन बैंकों की कार्य पद्धति को बाधित कर सकने वाले संभावित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

Differential banking is banking operation in which banks ~~of~~ take up certain vertical of banking operation in which they could specialise — like Payment banks specialising in remittances. This system will promote financial inclusion in India by:-

① Providing cheap and innovative solutions to problems.

② Differential banks could streamline their operations by targeting a certain population ~~of~~ Small banks and payment banks in rural areas. Payment banks providing saving and remittance transfering facility could help migrant labours. where as small banks could provide

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banking facilities in rural areas

(3) Differential banking helps in diversification of banking operation, it also allows private entry in banking system
— retail chains, telecom companies, post offices could use their expertise.

Challenges for these banks are:—

(1) Norms by RBI — high SLR and PSL quota for small banks; payment banks can't give loans which hurts their viability.

(2) Existing advantage to small saving schemes. —

(3) Peer-to-peer lending system like UPI have increased competition

(4) Financial illiteracy, digital divide and complexity because of multiple a/cs — Jan dhan a/c, payment bank a/cs etc will be difficult for uneducated population.

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10. While explaining the reasons behind slump in revenue of Indian railways, discuss whether the recently announced "dynamic fare pricing" can help in addressing the problem.

भारतीय रेलवे की आय में गिरावट आने के पीछे निहित कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में घोषित 'डाइनैमिक फेयर प्राइसिंग' इस समस्या को हल करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Indian railways revenues have taken a slump because of following reasons:-

1) Populist measure take by govt by cross-subsidising passenger fare with goods fair. Railways serve the dual purpose of low fare for people and economic vability.

2) Slow movement and congestion leads to reduced efficiency — In India both the freight and passenger trains operate in same lines.

3) Railways are a monopoly in India — thus lack of competition leads to lack of professionalism.

4) Railway ministry has to pay dividend to finance ministry — thus there is a need to merge the ~~two~~ budgets

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5) Lack of autonomy leads to populist measures like investment in railway operation outside railway, low fare etc — it also ~~promotes the~~ reduces the scope of laying off ~~the~~ extra workforce.

6) Reliance on obsolete technology, large no. of railway crossing etc also reduces efficiency.

Dynamic ~~faire~~ fare pricing will partly solve the problems faced by railway. But it is a step in right direction to stop cross-subsidisation and targeting a certain class of population will also serve the social purpose of railways. Railways also need to provide services to retain people — and not shifting to airways. If it fail to provide services then it would be wrong to charge extra without any value addition

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11. What is Google Street View? Discuss the grounds on which India has refused to allow Google to launch its Street View service in the country.

गूगल स्ट्रीट व्यू क्या है? चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने किन आधारों पर गूगल को अपने देश में इसकी स्ट्रीट व्यू सेवा आरम्भ करने से मना कर दिया है।

Google street view is a digital platform developed by google which allows a person to digitally view a certain location. It is basically a virtual map of the actual location.

India has refused to allow street view services in the country because of following reasons:-

1) Security reasons:- street view will be accessible to everyone everywhere — This allows terrorist to plan their attacks as was the case in Pathankot attacks.

With rising digital ~~proficiency~~ proficiency of terrorists — this street view ~~to~~ has a lot of avenues for misuse.

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2) Lack of compliance, by foreign based companies, of Indian laws.
Google has earlier refused may order under section 69 of IT act 2000

3) Privacy of indian citizen is infringed as street view project uploads images without taking individuals consent.

India shouldn't outrightly ban the streetview project as it has advantages in taking up relief and rescue operation during disasters, it also promotes tourism industry.

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12. Increasing use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVS) pose unique policy challenges that transcend conventional domains of national security, privacy and business practices. Analyse in the context of the draft guidelines that have been issued by the DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation). Also examine the significance of UAVs in achieving the goal of inclusive development.

मानव रहित यानों (UAVs) का बढ़ता प्रयोग वस्तुतः ऐसी विशिष्ट नीतिगत चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, गोपनीयता एवं व्यवसायिक कार्यप्रणालियों के पारंपरिक क्षेत्र से कहीं आगे बढ़ कर है। नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (DGCA) द्वारा जारी मसौदा दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में UAVs के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

UAVs is a remote controlled aircraft device which can be used for surveillance, geospatial mapping, forest mapping, crop pattern etc. They pose a challenge as they transcend the conventional domains of nation security, privacy and business practices. Firstly because they could be used to spy, to get location of military targets.

Secondly it is very difficult to regulate UAVs.

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Regulations by DGCA to check misuse of UAVs are:-

1) It requires permission by ~~gov~~ authority before using UAVs.

2) It prohibits its use in delhi and near border areas.

3) It prohibits drones in controlled air space for air crafts

Significance of UAVs in achieving goals of inclusive development are:-

① It will help in improving agriculture income — by improving productivity, by ensuring crop cover check in ~~to~~ insurance

② It will help in disaster ~~rescue~~ rescue and relief operations.

③ help in monitoring deforestation and also afforestation under CAMPA →

④ It will help in tackling wildlife poaching, smuggling across borders etc.

It can also ~~help~~ help in delivering supplies — food, medical supplies etc.

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13. What is Artificial Intelligence? Can it be a potential game changer in improving governance? Examine the challenges that lie in its use.

कृत्रित बुद्धिमत्ता (आर्टिफीसियल इंटेलिजेंस) क्या है? क्या गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार लाने में यह एक संभावित गेम चेंजर (स्थिति परिवर्तक) बन सकता है? इसके उपयोग में निहित चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Artificial intelligence is performance by ~~an~~ a computer system which requires human intelligence such as perceiving smell, translating language, emotional response etc.

It could be a game changer in delivery of government services :-

1) It will reduce corruption in payments, auctions etc.

2) It will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of govt services by reducing human interface — delivery of MGNREGA funds, DBT, BAPV systems.

3) It will lead to inclusive growth as it will help in education and health facilities in rural areas. It will

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also improve the quality of services
4) It will improve the transparency of system
But certain aspects of good governance like responsiveness, rule of law, accountability and participation by public are excluded from AI.

Challenges that lie in use of AI:
1) Expensive — thus the costs outweigh benefits in present context.
2) Low R&D by India in case of AI
3) Lack of awareness and policy paralysis in case of exploitation of AI.
4) Huge cost of replacing humans — leading to unemployment etc

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14. The government recently announced its plan to make India a 100% electric vehicle nation by 2030. What are the advantages of Electric Vehicles over internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles? Highlight the challenges that the government needs to overcome to implement this plan.

सरकार ने हाल ही में भारत को वर्ष 2030 तक 100% विद्युत वाहन युक्त राष्ट्र बनाने हेतु अपनी योजना की घोषणा की। आंतरिक दहन इंजन (इंटर्नल कमबस्टन इंजन: ICE) वाले वाहनों की तुलना में विद्युत वाहनों के क्या लाभ हैं? इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए सरकार को किन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है?

Electric vehicles use electricity stored in battery as fuel ~~&~~; this has following advantages over internal combustion engine vehicles :-

① Environmental costs are very less as compared to (ICE). It reduces the amount of GHG emitted by transport industry which is ≈ 15%. Thus it helps in acheiving INDC.

② Efficiency of fuel to cost is greater for electric vehicles.

③ It shifts economy ~~of~~ away from reliance on fossil fuels. This will reduce our import bill, current account and trade deficits. Thus govt will

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be able to spend more on social security schemes.

(4) It will reduce India's reliance on foreign nations for energy security.

Challenges that needs to overcome are

(1) High cost of electric vehicles as compared to ICE. Further these vehicles are not able to store e^- for larger journeys.

(2) Grid connectivity is poor in India. Further power sector faces many challenges from debt of discoms to underutilised capacity.

(3) Generation of electricity too has its environmental impacts — thus EV will force creation of more dams, thermal plants etc — which will damage environment.

India needs invest in R&D to reduce the cost of these vehicles

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15. While the provisions of the Montreal Protocol have helped phase out CFCs, the alternative to them have contributed to another problem. Comment. How will the Kigali agreement help in addressing this problem?

यद्यपि मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल के प्रावधानों ने चरणबद्ध रूप से CFCs का उपयोग समाप्त करने में सहायता की है, किन्तु इसके विकल्प ने अन्य समस्या खड़ी कर दी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या को हल करने में किगाली समझौता किस प्रकार सहयोग करेगा?

Montreal protocol on ozone depleting substances (ODS) gives binding targets to countries to ban (ODS) in a phased manner and substitute ODS with substance that donot damage ozone layer like HFC (Hydro fluoro carbons). This protocol has helped in replinishment of ozone layer but has created a problem of global warming due to high green house potential, ie 14,800 times that of CO_2, of HFC. This will lead to adverse effects to environment and climate change. Kigali agreement has addressed this problem by following :—

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1) It has set binding targets for countries to phase out use of HFCs. Thus no country would be using more than 15-20% of HFC by 2045 of their respective base years.

2) This agreement ~~is~~ puts targets for developed, developing and least developed countries — this is comprehensive.

Although there are certain challenges like —

1) Technology transfer mechanism is not clear

2) Funding mechanism is not established to help the domestic industries.

Thus Kigali agreement will help in achieving targets of paris agreement. It not resolves the conflict b/w two agendas. It also creates awareness of climate change

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16. Despite a wide range of problems and issues, India supports 57 per cent of the world population of tigers. Enumerate the challenges in maintaining the growth of tiger population in India. What are the salient features of the strategy adopted by India over the years to support the tiger population? Also highlight the measures required to further improve the situation in this context.

विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याओं एवं मुद्दों के बाद भी विश्व के 57 प्रतिशत बाघ भारत में हैं। भारत में बाघों की संख्या वृद्धि को बनाए रखने में आने वाली चुनौतियों को एक-एक करके बताइए। बाघों की संख्या को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भारत द्वारा विगत वर्षों में अपनायी गयी रणनीति की मुख्य विशेषताएँ कौन-सी हैं? इस संदर्भ में स्थिति में और अधिक सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Challenges in maintaining the tiger population in country :-

1) Managing development and protection of wildlife & economic growth :-
- growth requires physical infrastructure like roads and railways, dams etc which leads to deforestation and reduces siet to deltas (sunderbans)
- eg NH7 in Panna tiger reserve - MP.

2) Lack of regional cooperation leads to disputes and creates barriers for migration for tigers : eg India Pak border is fenced.

3) Inter-state cooperation is lacking
- in reallocation of tigers

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4) Numerous disputes ~~and~~ between govt dept and ministries. — Tribal ministry - environment ministry - forest dept.

5) ~~Unregulated~~ Poaching activities and smuggling.

6) Inadequate conservation funds and infrastructure like zoos.

Strategy adopted by India :-

① ~~Sp~~ Specie based conservation approach — Project tiger.

② Global initiative — Global tiger initiative collaboration with CITES, TRAFFIC to ~~ca~~ check smuggling.

Projects by IUCN to count tigers in India.

MAB initiative to reduce man-animal conflict.

③ Conservation parks — National parks and sanctuaries.

④ Legal framework — ~~B~~ Wildlife conservation board, Wildlife ACT, environment protection act, NTCA etc.

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Measures to improve condition are:-

1) Creation of corridors between national parks; — Bhutan's experience could be implemented in India.

2) Use of satellite and other technology to check deforestation.

3) Using CAMPA funds to revive forest cover.

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17. What are the reasons for indiscriminate sand mining from rivers in India? Analyse its adverse effects on economy and ecology of the region. In context of the 2015 guidelines released by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, highlight the measures that can be adopted to curb the practice of sand mining.

भारत में नदियों से अंधाधुंध रेत खनन के कारण क्या हैं? उक्त क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं पारिस्थितिकी पर पड़ने वाले इसके विपरीत प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में, रेत खनन पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Sand mining in India is done because of following reasons:-

1) Increasing population leads to demand of sand for housing purposes.
2) Infrastructure development - roads, ports, dams etc ~~need~~ require sand.
3) Companies try to reduce their transport cost by using locally available sand.
4) ~~Lac~~ Lax legal framework and its implementation, corruption, mafia-politician nexus ~~and~~ are administrative failures that ~~a~~ are unable to check sand mining.

Sand mining has following ~~a~~ disadvantages

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ecology

① Reduce silt to deltas —

② ~~Ba~~ breaks the natural levee — makes ~~the~~ prone to flooding.

③ Impact on wildlife — gharial population has declined because of it.

economy

① Unregulated sale ~~leads~~ of sand generates black money — which leads ~~of~~ to other economic effects like money laundering, tax evasion etc.

② Floods and other disasters will damage infrastructure, and human life — with adverse consequences

Measures to curb the practice of sand mining :—

① Amending Mines & mineral act which makes sand a minor mineral.

② Inacting a national legislature to regulate construction — by certifying the raw materials.

③ Regulating real estate.

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(4) Improving implementation of existing laws
Empowering state police to check sand mining ~~is~~ is of utmost importance

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18. India's commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is evident from the fact that it became one of the first countries to align its National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) with the Sendai Framework. What are the salient features of India's first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)? How can this plan help in effective disaster management?

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डिजास्टर रिस्क रिडक्शन: DRR) के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट होती है कि यह अपनी राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट प्लान: NDMP) को सेंडाइ फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार संरेखित करने वाले सबसे पहले देशों में से एक बन गया है। भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (NDMP) की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? यह योजना प्रभावी आपदा प्रबंधन में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है?

India's disaster risk reduction ~~has~~ mechanism is aligned with Sendai framework. It now focuses on 4 parameters
- Understanding the risk.
- Mitigation of risk by risk governance
- Investment in risk reduction.
- Risk preparedness and response.

Salient features of NDMP

① Integration between all govt agencies involved in different phase of disaster management

② It covers all aspects of disaster

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prevention, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation

(3) It focuses on creating awareness through education, using media

(4) Its mandates strengthening of India's disaster response force.

(5) It promotes community involvement in disaster risk reduction.

It also focuses on international cooperation in technology transfer — eg from Japan to make earthquake resistant building

This plan will promote involvement of community, international collaboration and adoption of best practices for disaster management.

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19. Recent instances have led many to not use plastic or electronic transactions, despite the convenience. Discuss the issues associated with the rise of currency in circulation in the economy in recent times. Also, highlighting the advantages of a cashless economy, suggest measures required to bolster its popular acceptability.

सुविधाजनक होने के बावजूद भी, हाल की कुछ घटनाओं ने बहुतों को प्लास्टिक या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लेन-देन से बचने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। वर्तमान समय में अर्थव्यवस्था में संचलित करेंसी की मात्रा बढ़ने (मुद्रा के चलन में वृद्धि) से संबद्ध मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी लोकप्रिय स्वीकार्यता को बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Rise in currency in circulation has led to following challenges:-

1) It leads to unaccounted transactions in case of smuggling of drugs and other crimes.

2) Cash is used in election to secure voters and election campaign

3) Cash transaction in real estate leads to benami transaction.

4) Cash allows for corruption in delivery of public services.

5) Increased ~~cuo~~ circulation can also be because of rise in counterfeiting

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- Cash leaves scope for counterfeiting.

Advantages of cashless economy:

1. Increase effeciency of quality transaction
   - ATMs etc wont be required.
2. Check black money generation, transfer and laundering.
3. It will improve delivery of financial services by the govt. eg use of DBT to transfer MGNREGA wages
4. It reduces the expenditure of creating currency
5. It will improve financial inclusion

Measures to boost its popularity:

1. Creating awareness among people
2. Demonitisation of currency.
3. Digital platforms like UPI should be promoted.
4. Boost to start ups to deliver services
   - PayTM.

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20. Whereas proliferation of traditional nuclear weapons has long been a concern, the issue of dirty bombs and orphan sources has also become important in recent years. Explain what a dirty bomb is and highlight the concerns linked with nuclear terrorism in India. In this context, what are the issues that need to be addressed to effectively ensure the security of nuclear material in India outside the already secured nuclear installations?

यद्यपि पारंपरिक नाभिकीय अस्त्रों का प्रसार लंबे समय से चिंता का विषय रहा है, किन्तु डर्टी बमों एवं अज्ञात स्रोतों (लावारिस स्रोतों) का मुद्दा भी हाल के वर्षों में महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। व्याख्या कीजिए कि डर्टी बम क्या है एवं भारत में नाभिकीय आतंकवाद से सम्बद्ध चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में पहले से सुरक्षित नाभिकीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बाहर स्थित नाभिकीय सामग्री की प्रभावी सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु किन मुद्दों को संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Dirty bombs are ~~nuclear~~ bombs made of nuclear material from nuclear technology in power plants, medical equipments etc. These are used by terror groups.

Thus it ~~makes~~ is imperative to invest in nuclear security by India because of following concerns:-

1) Porous border ~~with~~ ~~are~~ with nuclear state of Pakistan with dubious nuclear record and presence of large ~~a~~ Indian coastline.

External threat of nuclear terrorism from pakistan looms very high.

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2) Indian civil and military nuclear facilities needs protection
- rise in left wing extremism
- Internal secessionist movements in J&K and NE.

Issues that need to be addressed to ensure security of nuclear material outside the secured installation like those used in medical appliances, research laboratories etc:

1) records of movement of such waste devices has to be maintained.
2) Disposal units should take measures to segregate wastes.
3) Police force should be strengthen
4) India needs to control import - export of such devices.

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